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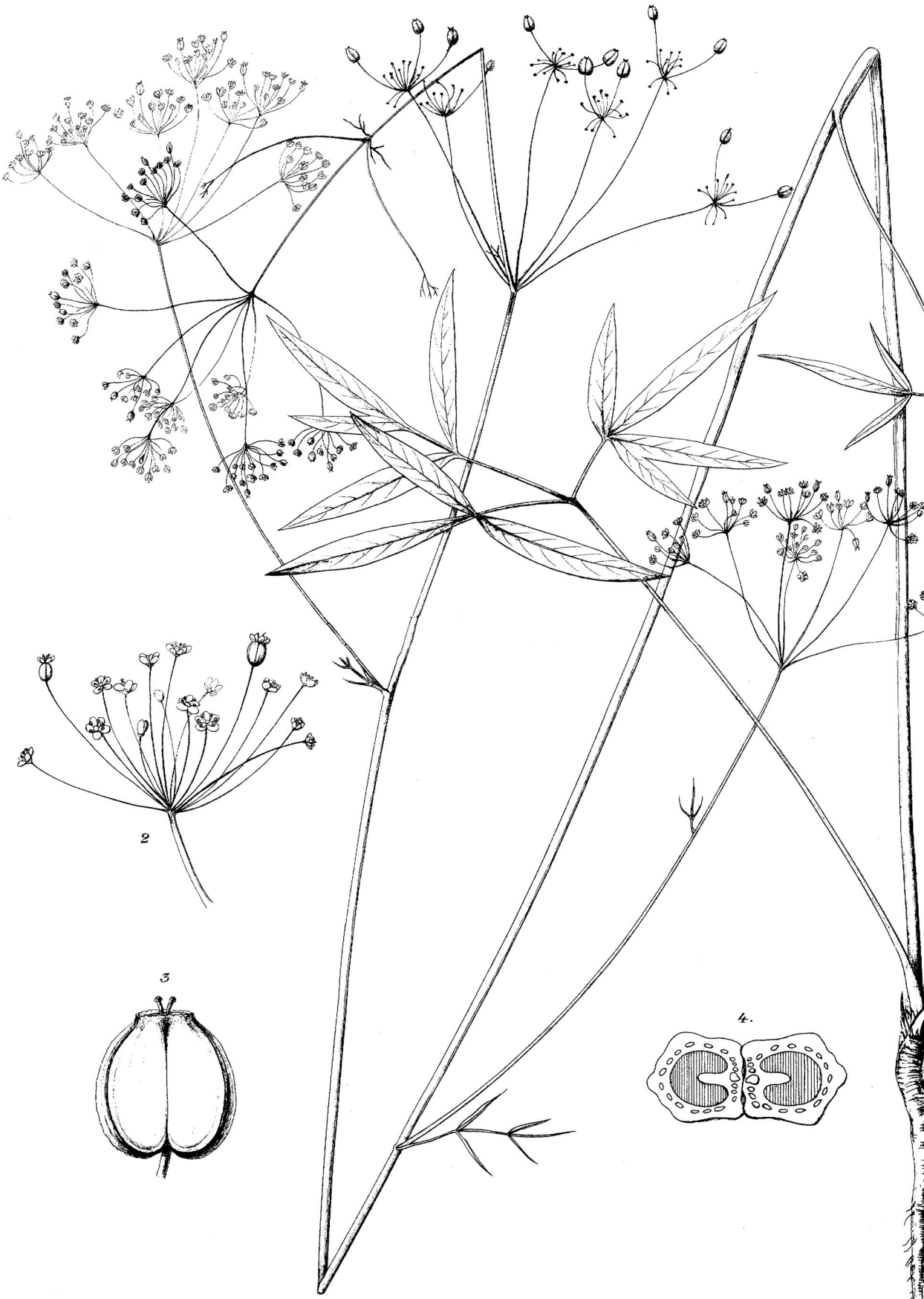
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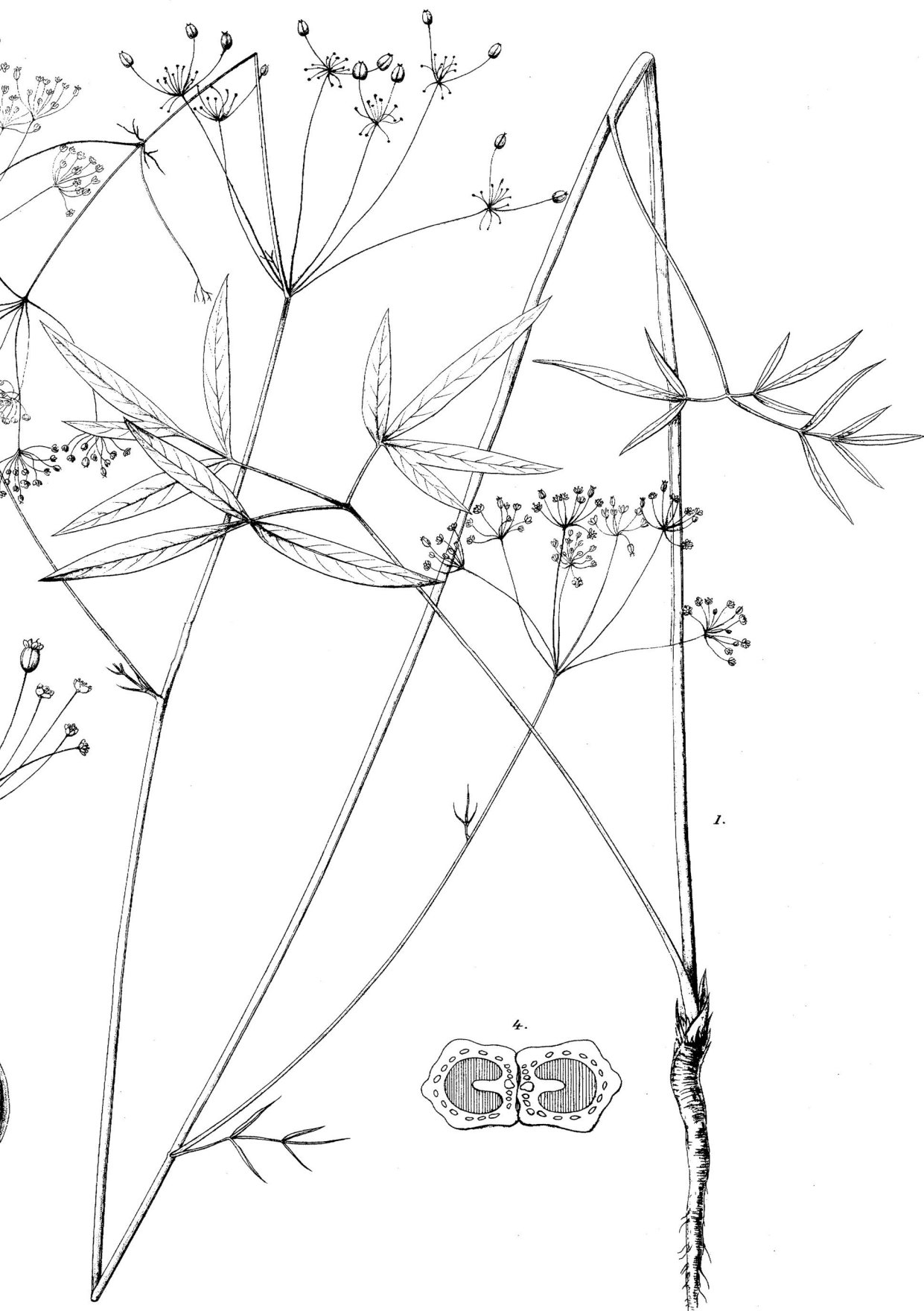
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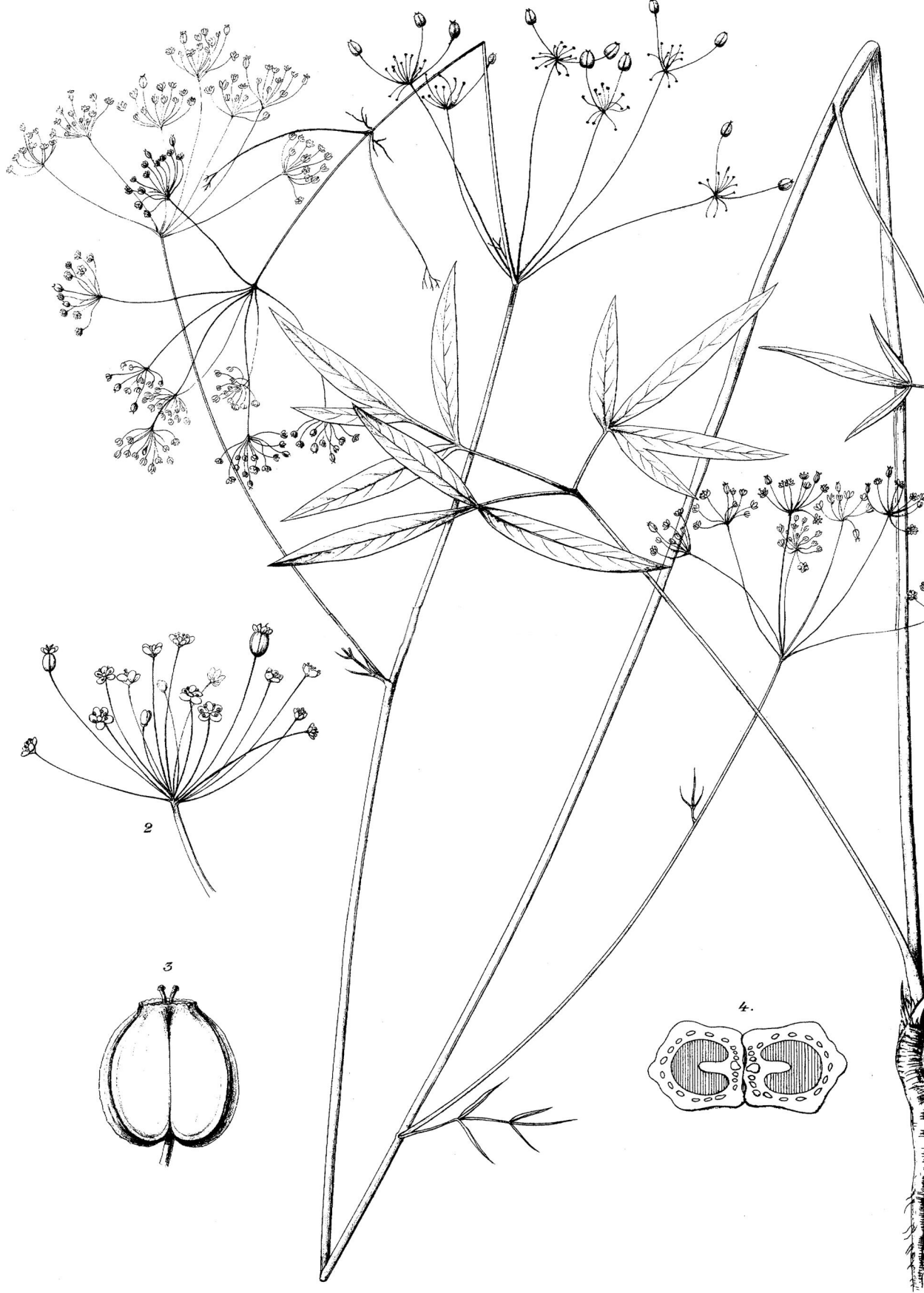
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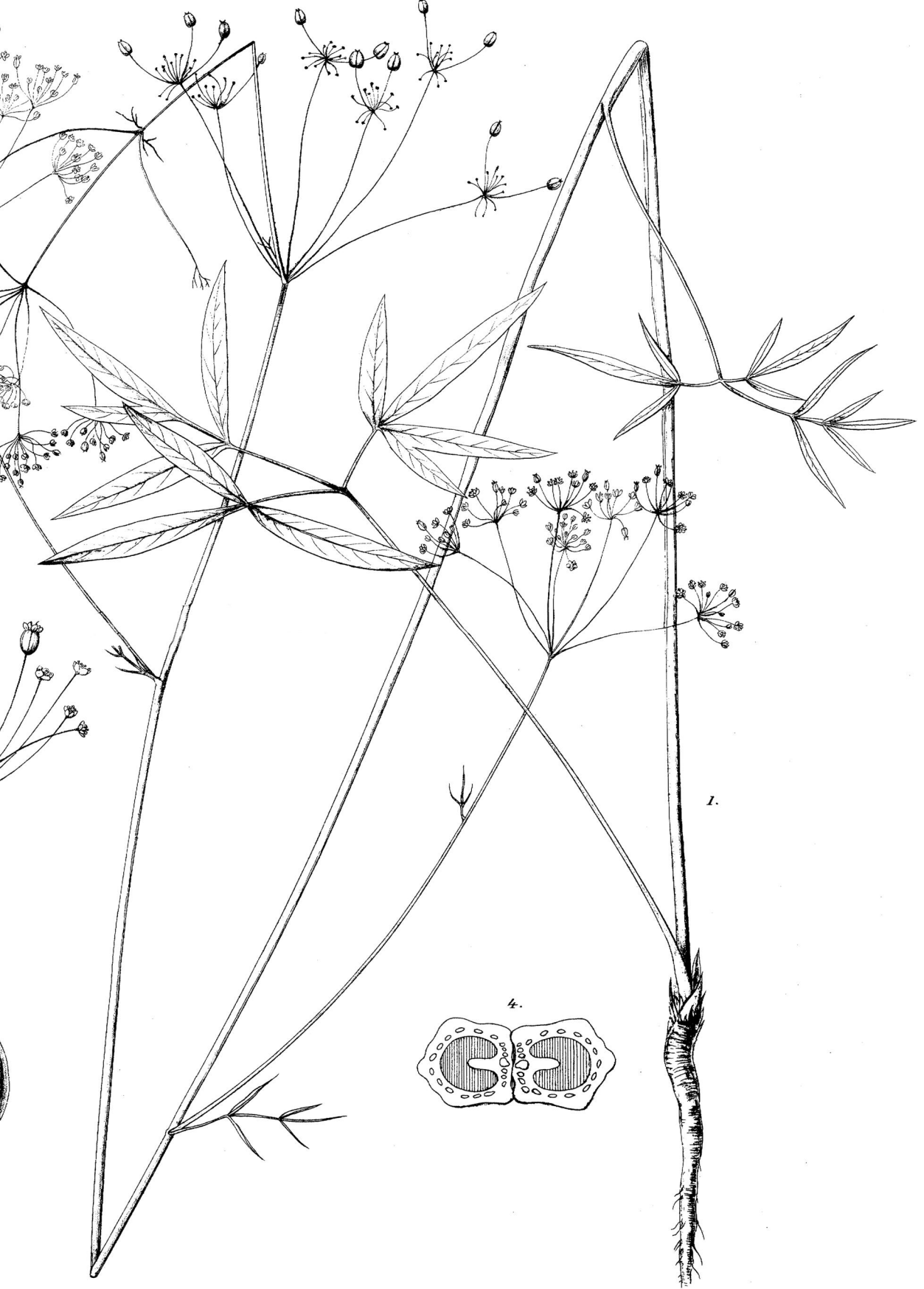






C. E. Faxon, del.

DONNELLSMITHIA GUATEMALENSIS, n. sp.



DONNELLSMITHIA GUATEMALENSIS, n. sp.

B. Meisel, Lith. Boston.

A new genus of Umbelliferae.

JOHN M. COULTER AND J. N. ROSE.

(WITH PLATE II.)

From the interesting collections made in Guatemala under the direction of Mr. John Donnell Smith an Umbellifer was sent to us for determination, which proves to be the type of a new genus. We take pleasure in dedicating it to Mr. Smith, whose name should be prominently connected with the Guatemalan flora.

DONNELLSMITHIA. — Calyx-teeth obsolete. Fruit roundish-ovate, glabrous, strongly flattened laterally. Carpel flattened laterally, with equal filiform ribs, the intermediates distant from the laterals, and a thin pericarp with no strengthening cells (or the merest trace). Stylopodium wanting. Oil-tubes numerous, rather large, almost contiguous about the carpel, those of the commissural face more crowded and often larger. Seed invested by an oil-secreting layer which may develop small tubes, especially in the commissural region, the face with a deep and narrow sulcus. — Slender glabrous perennial, from rather slender elongated roots, with ternately compound leaves, narrow mostly entire leaflets, with involucre mostly present and no involucels, and yellow flowers in widely spreading loose umbels which are long-peduncled or sessile.

D. Guatemalensis. Glaucous: stem erect, simple or branched, 8 to 30 in. high: leaves mostly near the base, long-petioled, twice or thrice ternate, with lanceolate to oblong leaflets ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, 3 to 6 lines broad), mostly entire and with revolute callous margin: umbels on long divergent slender peduncles or the latter often sessile, 5 or 6-rayed, with involucre mostly present and of 3 or 4 trifid bracts; rays 1 to 2 in. long; pedicels 2 to 3 lines long: fruit round-ovate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Santa Rosa, Dept. Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, 5,000 feet altitude, July, 1887 (no. 1311 ex. Pl. Guat. Tuerckh., qu. edid. John Donnell Smith).

The new genus is probably most nearly related to *Eulophus*, from which it differs not only in its root and leaf characters, but chiefly in its fruit and carpels being strongly laterally flattened, its seed-face having a deep and narrow sul-

cus, and in the entire absence of a stylopodium. In *Eulophus* the carpels are decidedly dorsally flattened, the seed-face has a broad and shallow concavity, and there is a conical stylopodium. *Donnellsmithia* differs from *Museniopsis* in its tall and slender caulescent habit, foliage characters, the absence of a stylopodium, and its more flattened carpels. In fact, the low depressed acaulescent habit of *Museniopsis*, and its foliage are strikingly different from the new genus.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.—Fig. 1, the whole plant; fig. 2, a single umbellet; fig. 3, a single fruit; fig. 4, cross-section of the fruit, in which, however, the pericarp is too thick.

Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Leo Lesquereux.¹

Four names will ever stand first in the list of American bryologists, those of Sullivant, Lesquereux, James and Austin. The last of the four passed away on the 25th of October last. Sullivant in 1873, Austin in 1880, James in 1882, Lesquereux in 1889—so the sad list of our losses runs. Not only as the pioneers in bryology will the names be associated; the four were, and will be in memory, linked together in common study. From 1848 till Sullivant's death, Lesquereux and he, living in the same town, were most intimately associated in the study of mosses. Sullivant assisted Austin in the determination and issuing of the *Musci Appalachiani*. Finally Lesquereux called to his aid James in the preparation of the *Manual of the Mosses of North America*.

Of the four Lesquereux reached the most advanced age. He was born at Fleurier, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, November 18, 1805, just five years, therefore, before our own Gray. His parents were of Huguenot lineage and educated their son for the church. This plan, however, was interfered with by lack of means, and at nineteen the young man was forced to earn his own money by teaching French. At twenty-four he became principal of the college La Chaux-de-Fonds in the canton of Neuchâtel, but two years later lost his hearing to such an extent that he was obliged to give up this place. To sup-

¹It is not fitting that the labors of so eminent a botanist should go unnoticed in the GAZETTE. Efforts have been made to have this sketch written by hands better fitted to the task, but their preoccupation has devolved it upon one of the editors (B.), who perforce dwells chiefly on his bryological work.